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No. 7.

Chinese Carpenters

In the heathen land of China there are few houses of stone or brick.

The houses built of wood and pasteboard are all the time burning down, and an army of carpenters are always employed in building new houses for people who have been burned out.

Some years ago an American Company took to China a number of fire-engines, great machines that could throw streams of water and put out a fire before it could destroy the house or the village.

But the Chinese carpenters would not let the fire extinguishers be landed!

They said, "if the fires are stopped our work and wages will be stopped."

Now the question is, did the Chinese carpenters do right or wrong? Was it right for them to wish the house burning to go on that they could have employment in building new houses.

Is it ever right for a man to be glad when his neighbor's trouble brings gain to him?

Is it right for a doctor to be glad because a great many people are sick?

Is it right for a lawyer to be glad because his neighbors are contentious?

Is it right for a merchant to be glad to have his neighbors buy things they cannot afford?

Is it right for us to be glad that there is war in Europe because it will raise the price of wheat in America?

Side Lights on the War

The outbreak of war in Europe raises a great many questions. Terms are used in the newspapers that are not of everyday occurrence, and points are suggested but not explained. It is the object of this column of "Side Lights" to take up such matters.

We have been reading of "ultimatums" and "declarations of war" in almost every day's paper. The question arises, is a formal declaration of war necessary before the beginning of hostilities.

The older practice was that of declaration. In ancient times heralds were sent to the country against which war was to be made. Sometimes they hurled the declaration in with an insult. In 1369 Charles V. of France, sent as his herald to Edward III. of England, a common servant.

When the practice of sending diplomatic representatives to foreign countries grew up, announcement of war was made through this channel, in a formal manner. But this was often neglected. The tendency has been away from a formal declaration. Some act of significance is done or some demand is made on a nation as an ultimatum or final request and war breaks out without a formal declaration. Since 1700 six times as many wars have started without declarations as with them. The present methods of international communication are supposed to make every nation aware of what is going on and alert to meet its dangers.

There are some features of modern life, however, which suggest the advantage of a more formal opening of war. If rapidity of action is better, from the view point of the nations going to war, sufficient time to adjust affairs to the new conditions is desirable to a multitude of

other interests. This is amply illustrated by the inconveniences of thousands of travelers in Europe who have been left there stranded or who have got away only with great difficulty. The last conference of the Hague, in 1907, leaned toward a sufficient notice, though not necessarily in the form of a declaration.

The most notable example of a violation of any notice is that of Frederick the Great of Prussia, the ancestor of the present emperor of Germany, who invaded the domain of Austria in 1748 then under the rule of a woman, Maria Theresa, two days before any notice of his demands on the queen reached her. Such an act could hardly occur today.

Has The Emperor of Germany a Constitutional Right to Declare War?

The German system of government is highly centralized and the Emperor has control of foreign affairs, but he cannot act independent of the legislative body. Unlike our government, the upper house or the Bundesrath is the more powerful body rather than the lower house or Reichstag.

German Constitutional law requires that the upper house assent to war except in a defensive one in which case the Emperor may act alone. Nevertheless, he has the power of mobilizing the forces, that is, putting them into condition for war and moving them to places in empire favorable to his interests, without consent of either house. The upper house is made up of representatives from the different states which compose the German Federation or Empire, and it can meet without the lower house. It is not quite clear from the published accounts how closely the Emperor has kept to his constitutional powers.

American relief ships may be put in danger by mining of the North Sea.

Big battle expected in two or three days, when allied forces clash with the Teutons.

Be sure to read "On Getting Rich Quickly" on first page.

SIMPLICITY MARKED FINAL CEREMONIES

Mrs. Wilson's Funeral Vold of Official Formality.

Washington, Aug. 10.—With all the simplicity which she desired and without any formality except that of the church, the funeral of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, was held in the east room of the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon. For the day official business was banished from the executive mansion and Washington and the nation joined with the president in mourning for his dead.

Immediately after the services here the body was taken to the station, the funeral party departing to Rome, Ga., the burial place of Mrs. Wilson's parents. It was understood here that during the trip through the south the people will pay respect by tolling church bells as the special train passes. Christ church in Alexandria, Va., which George Washington attended, has decided on this tribute.

Outside of members of the Wilson family, only members of the cabinet and their wives, the members of special committees from the house and senate, a few intimate friends and the employees of the White House were present at the services here.

ON GETTING RICH QUICK

By Frank X. Finnegan in Munsey's

I like to read the stock-market reports in the newspapers. The figures sound so alluring. It looks like such a perfectly simple way to get rich. One wonders why anybody continues to work for a living. All you need do is pick out some good, lively stock, buy a few thousand shares at 45 and sell out at about 110.

The most alluring of all to me are goldmine stocks. The very thought of getting into that business makes you jump. And getting in on the ground floor. That's where you always get in when you buy mining stocks.

A friend of mine named Boggs came to me on tippee a few years ago and whispered that he and some others had discovered a gold-mine. It was a dead secret. No one but a few of us insiders was to know anything about it. I was sworn to silence. It was wonderfully exciting.

Boggs told me they had found the mine in a lonesome spot away out West. Hitherto it had produced nothing more nourishing than scorpions and a poor quality of sagebrush. His own fear was the big financiers on East. It was to be kept from them at all hazards. If they heard of it they might burst into the company's office, force their money on the terrified treasurer, and escape with a majority of the stock. Boggs said they were quite equal to it. He called them the buccaners of Wall Street.

I bought my shares after dark. Boggs brought them to the house like a conspirator. He was pale and trembling with excitement. I showed the family into the basement until the transaction was over. I was determined no leak should be laid at my door. When he was gone with my money I settled happily into my place in the wealthy class and kept an eager eye out for the postman. I expected dividends almost any minute.

A few months later Boggs came around one night and mysteriously beckoned me into the hallway.

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THE HEALTH MASTER

Chapters from the book so entitled by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

"How much of a family?"

"Five children, their mother and their grandmother. I may warn you at once that you'll have a jealous rival in Grandma. She's the household guardian, and pretty 'set' in her ideas. But the principal thing is for you to judge me as I've judged you, and determine whether we could work out the plan together."

Dr. Strong set his chin in one thin, cupped hand and gazed considerably upon the proffer of this strange suggestion. He saw a strong-built, clear-skinned man, whose physical aspect did not suggest the forty-five years to which he had owned. Mr. Clyde recommended himself at first sight by a smooth-voiced ease of manner, and that un-

ostentatious but careful fitness of apparel which is, despite wise sayings to the contrary, so often an index of character. Under the easy charm of address, there was evident a quick intelligence, a stalwart self-respect, and a powerful will. Yet, the doctor noted, this man had been both ready and fair in yielding his judgment, under the suggestion of a new point of view. Evidently he could take orders as well as give them.

"Well," said Mr. Clyde, "have you appraised me?"

The weary eyes of the other twinkled a little. "Physically you disclose some matters plainly enough, if one wishes to show off in the Sherlock Holmes manner. For

(Continued on page SIX)

BUSINESS SUSPENDED DURING THE FUNERAL

People of Mrs. Wilson's Old Home Town Mourn.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 11.—The special train bearing the body of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the president and his family, reached here today and the burial took place this afternoon. Mrs. Wilson was very popular among the people of Rome, which was the old home of her family, and this unexpectedly sad homecoming has thrown the entire community into the deepest mourning. Business was suspended completely until after the burial this afternoon.

There were many other evidences of the deep sorrow which the entire country feels at Mrs. Wilson's death. One of these was the fact that church bells in many towns along the route followed by the special funeral train were tolled as the train passed through. The first toll of the bell for Mrs. Wilson was heard yesterday afternoon as the body was being taken from the White House to a waiting hearse by seven White House policemen who had grown old in the work of guarding the presidents of the United States. It was the bell of St. John church across Lafayette park from the White House, at which Mrs. Wilson had been an occasional worshiper since she went to Washington. As the train passed through Alexandria, Va., the bell of old Christ church, one of the most ancient houses of worship in the country, sounded its mournful notes and so the message of sorrow was passed from town to town as the funeral train made its way to this place.

NOW AT SWORD'S POINTS

Austria and France Sever Diplomatic Relations.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Diplomatic relations have been broken off between France and Austria-Hungary. The French ambassador at Vienna has received his passports and has left Vienna. The Austrian minister at Paris has asked for his passports.

The severing of relations followed the failure of the Austrian government to make satisfactory explanation of the presence of Austrians in Tyrol, Switzerland and near the French border. The French request for an explanation gave no time limit for its reply, but the nature of the request and the report of movements of Austrian troops near Paster, in Switzerland, brought the situation to a crisis.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been severed.

Germany is mobilizing another million men, including the landsturm.

The German submarine U-15 was sunk by the British cruiser Birmingham.

The Swiss army is fully mobilized and every pass leading into Germany is manned.

It is reported that Prince William of Lippe and his son were killed in the operations about Liege.

Lieutenant Commander Arthur B. Keating is missing from the battleship Arkansas at Vera Cruz, and it is thought he has drowned.

Colonel Roosevelt wants to have the trial of William Barnes's \$50,000 libel suit against him transferred from Albany to some other county.

The bell in Independence hall at Philadelphia was tolled in honor of Mrs. Wilson. This is the first time this bell has been tolled for a woman.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Turkey. The American ambassador has asked Washington to send warships to protect American residents.

The measures adopted for the relief of Americans in Europe will soon result in the situation working itself out satisfactorily, in the opinion of administration officials.

A German civilian asked a harvester near Zurich how many Swiss troops were in the vicinity. The harvester drew back three paces, swung his scythe and the German's head rolled in the field.

Positions of the warring forces at Liege, Belgium, August 12, are apparently unchanged.

Troops of the Kaiser are expected to take offensive North of Liege and to make attempt to drive French from Mulhausen, Alsace.

Two of Germany's cruisers are believed to be bottled up in Dardanelles.

German airship flying over Namur is brought down by fire of the Belgians.

Austrians have entered Alsace and forts at Liege still held by Belgians.

EXPECTING BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

German and British Fleets Ready.

THE SITUATION AT LIEGE

Both Armies Reinforced and Battle Is Imminent.

THE FRENCH ARE PUSHING ON

Another Battle Is Expected on the German Frontier.

Copenhagen, Aug. 11.—The report that the German forces have been withdrawn from the Danish frontier is declared to be untrue. It is stated that Schleswig-Holstein is full of German troops.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The German soldiers seem to be thoroughly disorganized and they are fighting without enthusiasm. One officer who was captured threw away his sword, saying: "I am a Socialist." This remark seems to throw some light on the events of the war.

Rome, Aug. 11.—It is reported that a British cruiser has fired on the Austrian dispatch boat Taurus by mistake, the shots making four holes in the Austrian ship. There is some speculation as to the effect of the incident upon the relations of the two countries.

London, Aug. 11.—The French army of invasion, which has taken Altkirch, Muehlhausen and Colmar in Alsace, is facing the German army at Neu Breischach. Both armies have received reinforcements and a battle is expected at any hour. French forces took the passes of Bon Homme and Sainte Marie in the Vosges mountains and later occupied a position dominating Sainte Marce-Aux-Mines. The taking of the mountain positions was accomplished only after desperate fighting with serious losses reported on both sides. The Germans invaded the valley of the Sella hoping to hold back the invading French, but there was not sufficient water. It is reported in Paris that France has declared war on Austria as a result of Austrian concentration on the Franco-Swiss border.

The forts at Liege are still holding out, at last reports. The French and Belgian armies are reported to be driving the Germans back toward Luxembourg and their own border and to have cleared most of the country south of the Meuse of the invaders. The Belgian field army at Liege is believed to have retired from the city to effect a junction with the French and British forces. The first expeditionary force of British troops is reported to be at Namur. French troops are reported to have forced their way to the east of the invading Germans at Liege, cutting off their retreat. The Germans are said to have lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 1,700 prisoners in the operation.

Naval Battle Is Expected.

The British admiralty has ordered the North sea fishing fleet to remain in harbor, indicating that the German ships have left their base at the eastern end of the sea, and that a naval battle is expected. Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener had called for an additional army of 100,000 volunteers. It is believed that the great part of the British troops already mobilized have been landed on the continent.

An Austrian army from the Tyrol, of 30,000 men, under command of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is proceeding to the aid of the Germans in Alsace by way of Lake Constance and Basle, Switzerland, and is reported to have violated the neutrality of Switzerland. A strong Austrian fleet is speeding toward the straits of Otranto, supposedly to rescue the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Emperor William is reported to be at Aix-La-Chapelle preparing to take command of the German operations in Belgium. The German army in Haut, Alsace, is concentrating at Neu Breischach, to hold back the victorious French. Groups of German uhlans and other German troops in Belgium have been captured by the Belgians and French after little or no resistance.

(Continued on page Four.)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

SOMBER SILENCE NOW IMPERATIVE

This Is the Word Coming Out of Brussels.

CENSORS PUT ON THE CLAMP

It Is Given Out That Henceforth News of the Operations in Belgium Will Be Scarce, but the Situation Is Satisfactory and the World May Expect Any Day to Hear of a Great Battle.

Maastricht, Aug. 11.—Severe fighting is in progress along the line from Liege to Tongres. The Germans are concentrating their forces near Hears-tal.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—A time always comes in situations like the present when silence is imperative. Henceforth news from Brussels of the operations in Belgium will be scarce, but the situation is satisfactory and the world may expect any day to hear of a great battle. It is impossible to predict when this battle will take place. News from Liege is good. The officers of the forts report that the Germans have not renewed the attack. The Belgians are well supplied with food and ammunition and their health is satisfactory. Brussels is calm.

The ministry of war has denied officially the report that uhlans are in the neighborhood. The war office stated that it was true that groups of German cavalry were scattered about the country but that they chiefly were parties who had lost their way and readily surrendered at the first summons.

Up to Sunday night it seems certain that the Liege forts were still intact, commanding the three principal routes of German advance. The Belgian general staff states that every line of railway between Liege and the frontier has been destroyed and that every bridge and tunnel and culvert has been blown up.

The German assertion that 4,000 Belgians have been taken into Germany as prisoners of war is baseless, the war office says. There is not a soldier left in the city of Liege. They are now all in the forts commanding the position of Liege.

Germans Hold Liege.

So far as known there are some 120,000 German troops there, but these are not in a position to attack the forts to any extent in their weakened condition. On the other hand, it is impossible for the forts to concentrate their fire on Liege. The next development therefore is the arrival of the Belgian main army, which now is rapidly advancing from Louvain.

Many military observers have held that the German army was a splendid machine, perfect for maneuvers in time of peace, but so highly trained and of so complicated a character that in time of war if a cog slipped the entire machine would be thrown out of action. The question no longer is which army possesses the best theoretical system, but which has the best fighters.

Official communiques dated Aug. 9, are of a conservative tone, but they indicate that the machinery of the German army became disorganized by some untoward incidents. They announce that the Germans who have been captured were all starving and were worn out by forced marches. German patrols in the province of Luxembourg have been driven northward in groups of five or six uhlans, wandering through the country as far as the vicinity of Brussels. Many of them have been killed, but most of these soldiers are glad to be captured.

PLEADED FOR RELAXATION

The Press Censorship Too Rigid, Declares London Journalist.

London, Aug. 11.—T. P. O'Connor, speaking in the house of commons, pleaded for a relaxation of the present censorship. Cablegrams are censored three times at London, three times at Waterville, and three times at Canso, he said. American newspapers as a consequence of the rigid censorship are losing thousands of dollars, according to Mr. O'Connor.

He asked that the postmaster general allow trained journalists to cooperate with the censor. The postmaster general replied that he did not control the censorship.

Two Austrian steamers were seized in the port at Antwerp.

Automobiles Contribute Nearly \$8,000,000 To Road Building

The table shows that automobile owners paid in licenses and fees in 1913, \$7,820,895, nearly all of which was applied to road work. This sum is about one-third of the total State and local expenditure for roads.

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